

Remarks and Observations

By Pupils of the

Veterinary Institution

in the College of London

In a Correspondence with

A Candidate

for better

Knowledge and Instruction

In

Veterinary Science

Interspersed with Observations of his Own

and Addressed to

Dr Benj<sup>n</sup> Rush,

Professor of Medicine

and Friend and Patient

For disseminating that useful branch of Science

In America

Philadelphia October 1812

Dear Sir

— The very distinguished character and eminent situation which you sustain among all ranks of Medical Men, both in Europe, as well as in this Country, together, with the very disinterested part you have lately taken to promote that Useful branch of Science, will I trust sufficiently justify the liberty I take in my well meant endeavour to rescue from Ignorance and Empirical practice the safety and preservation of an Animal who aid us in enjoying, many of the most Valuable Blessings in life; . . . . And the many very extensive purposes of pleasure, and profitable service, to which we adapt him, most powerfully interest us in the Safety & preservation of his Species, . . . Yet the great waste of property, in the Barbarity, and destruction of that Noble Animal, and the hourly complaints of prudence and Humanity in this city calls aloud for protection, and are facts, equally true, and Men-  
strous. . . . . Some part of it, may undoubtedly be imputed to the neglect, & brutality of inferior Servants to whom the master occasionally entrusts, but the greatest effect is, from ignorant presumption, in those who presume to restore, when under the severe pressure of disease and infirmity

These

These Empiric's disgrace that rare character, a Surgeon Farrier  
and under the assumed appellation of Veterinary Surgeon, tax  
awards without cause, or remorse, and in reality prone to many  
Executioners. And I can positively declare that from my own  
personal observation, <sup>in Philad.</sup> as well as from the daily assertions of many  
of my friends that the general Bill of Horse Mortality which  
at this very moment prevails in all our Public Cities, not only  
verrants this assertions, but proves that <sup>most</sup> of them die in their  
very prime, with the very Stamina of life in Perfection, and  
with every flea, that can be made in favour of so noble a Cause,  
& the Introduction of Judicious, & Scientific Farriery.

This argument Sir,  
with many others which might be introduced to substantiate this fact  
will I trust be a sufficient apology, as well as justification for  
the presumption which I have made as a Candidate, for public  
patronage, and a better, & more Scientific Knowledge of the Veterinary art.

To Arrogate perfection in the trifling, <sup>knowledge</sup> I have already obtained  
would I am sensible be contradicting my own Opinion already declared  
to you, as well as a species of presumption which I hope no man  
better educated than myself will ever pretend to.

Yet had the agricultural Society <sup>with proper attention</sup> listened to my applications in the memori

<sup>3</sup> memorandum which I addressed to that Society, & there had been some more  
members like myself, Judge Peters, Dr. James, Dr. Haines. I should in  
all probability have been now in high practice in this City, which would  
also, perhaps, not only have inspired many of your youths to have  
followed my track, but would probably have rescued many noble  
animals from their graves, & by the attention I should have paid  
to the many diseases to which Sheep are so liable, <sup>probably</sup> might have been  
the means of causing as great a blessing to befall the Farmers of  
this County, as the discovery of the Vaccine Virus as proved  
among Sheep to our farmers of England. \*

I have now been ten years  
a resident in the U.S., during which period I have made four attempts, two  
in this City to draw the public mind from their slumber, and inattention  
to that useful branch of Science, ~~but to~~ and I believe I am also the  
first person who after <sup>the</sup> Lecture was delivered, <sup>who</sup> came forward by a memorandum  
to the A. S. Society to point out the best means by which the Veterinary  
art, might <sup>best</sup> be introduced in this City, - but no notice  
was taken of it, excepting by J. Peters - who in very warm regret ex-

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\* my Soc to Washington Custer, & printed in his address to the Arlington Institute  
which book you can have for perusal.

expressed his Sorrow that a portion of my Year, could not be diffused among the faculty generally. At this time, I had been nearly two years in this City, and as I was then known to many of the members of that Society, and hearing no doubts expressed, respecting Character or Reputation. Every naturally concluded it was satisfactory, however since I find that is not the Case, <sup>or rather that I am not known</sup> I am very willing it shd. <sup>under further</sup> ~~go~~ <sup>necessary</sup> any investigation. I can only add I have the pleasing satisfaction today, it will stand the test.

I cannot however omit one remark which it appears no notice has been taken of - which is as follows, When the memo alluded to was addressed to the Agricultural Society, I had not been newly married more than Six months, - my Character as a Peasant, ~~was~~, as now is the <sup>1st</sup> in the City. I was then also enjoying every handsome Salary of 1500. £ a year, <sup>in</sup> sacrifices which few men would consent to make, under such circumstances - if their motives was not ~~a~~ good, ~~pure~~, pure, & disinterested, & for the Cause only. I voluntarily offered my self a Candidate to be sent to the College of London, & in that offer I was to quit a lovely wife, a handsome Income and all the domestic enjoyments that could possibly make a man happy - & all these <sup>are</sup> sacrifices that are not even taking into Consideration. If another man can be found who will with the same clearfulness do the same. I have nothing more to say. ... This Circumstance was probably at the time

5 unknown

the time entirely to you. Yet I trust you will not omit it, among other future Considerations, which may become necessary on this Important occasion. . . . Born in the lap of fortune, - I have enjoyed many, many very exalted Blessings - and since my arrival on the Shores of America I have seen much in the School of Adversity, and the moral I have drawn from the Checkquered Scene Sir, - has now taught me to think very unfavourable of this transitory Life, - for friendship and <sup>fortune</sup> is as perious as the Weather, and every day teaches me so. -

My Motto, however shall still be, perseverance, & constitude of Conduct, which in the end will I hope surmount every difficulty, if not in this World, - it surely will in the next - besides the pleasing satisfaction of sleeping <sup>sound</sup> under whatever Canopy may be the Heaven's. This with a quiet Conscience, is a Blessing many who give millions to enjoy. . . .

I will now resume the theme Sir; - which draws this from me. . . . It is a truth generally acknowledged, as well as universally to be lamented that among all the vast improvements which have adorn'd this Happy Land, - none has received so little attention as the art of Tanning. and in a Country abounding with so many fine Cattle, - but an ill compliment, to so many men who stand dis-

6

distinguished in so many Societies, should be so absorbed in Commerce & Speculation; - whilst a branch of Science, & Study, involving the Health, - Safety and preservation of the noblest animal we can boast of, is neglected, as derogatory to the dignity of a man of Education, a Subject which for many Years has been submitted to <sup>the</sup> dictation of the most Illiterate part of the Community, without a single effort to abolish a practice so obsolete.

It is certain, that from the many Valuable discoveries made respecting that noble animal of late Years in Europe, that in no period of history has the horse ranked in such general Estimation, or rendered of such intrinsic worth, by a display of his various powers, in every department where they are brought in use. Nor until within these few Years only has the Veterinary Art, acquired a distinct appellation, and a solid foundation in England. - Receipts handed down, by Traditionary Skill, in which ingredients were accumulated without Judgement or discrimination, constituted the principle, and practice of what was termed farriery; a name which it derives from the Occupation of the Persons who practised it, who were in General, Smiths, or workers in Iron. (Ferarius) J. B.

To attempt to distinguish the causes of the horses diseases was far beyond their Little Skill; and in general random trials of the few burning medicines in their List, formed their boasted practice.

The Science at one time before the Establish't. of the V. College began to rise above the common order of Smiths, and attracted the notice of medical practitioners Dr. Gibson, Bracker, & Bartlett, but it was not here greatly improved: they were not aware of the difference which has since been found to exist between the Structure & Economy of the Horse, and that of the human Subject; nor had they any Idea that this dissimilarity required much Consideration with respect to dissect, and the effect of medicine. Hence they were led to bring Therapeutics and Pathology of the human body to veterinary science; & prescribed in somewhat larger doses to the brute animal, what they had found useful to man. The practice was of course <sup>was</sup> unsuccessful, and sunk into its original disrepute. And it is only since the Institution of the Veterinary College, that the Anatomy,

X. Cold draught Linseed oil is what is now used in the London College as a gentle Laxative - But farriers ever averse to use simple medicines, invented the following absurd receipt for an epidemic Cough - which prevails some yrs ago, - Linseed oil 4 OZ. Barbacued Tar 4 OZ. Balsam of Sul<sup>r</sup> 4 OZ. Honey 4 OZ. Liquorice powd<sup>r</sup> 6 OZ - elecampan powder 3 OZ. When we reflect on those heterogeneous Substances - is it astonishing that the V. Coll<sup>r</sup> has made so little progress in the their hands. Another, with the following Scientific Explanation for the cattle cholic 2 OZ of S. pepper in a pint of Daffy's Elixir the pepper is to break the wind - & the daffy's Elixir is to drive it out. (Scientifically explained)

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-eously on the animals of others, as farriers, or Veterinary  
surgeons should adopt, and without which their exertions can  
never be crowned with much success, or Eminence reward their  
labours.

Anatomy, and Physiology of the Horse have been properly  
investigated, and the effects of medicine on his body ~~for~~ correctly  
ascertained by numerous and abhorrable Experiments, both  
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This mode

To attempt to distinguish the causes of the horses diseases was far beyond their Little Skill, and in general random trials of the human medicines in their List, ~~they~~ found their boasted practice.

One thing which they seem have escaped their notice, was the original ~~position~~ of the Horse, as contrasted with the upright form of man's system, it is a deadly poison, but it may be given to the horse, even to the extent of two-drams without danger. White arsenic is one of the best tonics in horses that we are acquainted with, and tho' a violent poison with human system, may be given to this animal with perfect safety. From its tonic quality it has often suspended, or apparently cured the Glanders. but its effect in this way, I believe is near permanent. - It is prudent to begin with a small dose, but not less than Light Op. Brandy.

This may be gradually increased to Twenty or Thirty, and Continue so long as there is occasion. In experiments on Glandered horses I have seen a dose of two drams given twice a day, and Continue for a week; - at which period it produced Inflammation of the bowels. I have also known two or three drams given for two or three days successively, without any perceptible effect; it will sometimes, however, in that case, occasion great disturbance in the stomach & bowels. - In smaller doses it seems perfectly innocent. When arsenic is employed as a tonic or strengthening medicine, it ~~shd~~ be finely powdered, and mixt with a ball - with aniseed, Pepper, or other condiments. It is necessary to give some mucilaginous liquid, such as water gruel or an infusion of henned, just before the arsenic, that it may not act upon the stomach, too violently. The cases where Arsenic is said to be most beneficial, are those where horses become weak and emaciated without any apparent cause, succinctly with the most moderate exercise, & almost incapable of doing a days work.

White Nitric acid, a strong emetic in the human body, in a small dose, may be given in the dose of Eight Ounces without any violent effect. This order is the Cape with many other medicines, which in man, are considered as proddious. (V. College. P. 17) by Clark.

303. When we reflect on those heterogeneous substances - is it astonishing that the most part has made so little progress in the their hands. Another, with the following Scientific Explanation for the Cats cholic  $20\frac{1}{2}$  of B-pepper in a pint of Daffy's Elixir the pepper is to break the wind - & the daffy's Elixir is to drive it out. (Scientifically explained)

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Anatomy, and Physiology of the Horse have been properly investigated, and the effects of medicine on his body ~~for~~ correctly ascertained, by numerous, and appropriate Experiments, both in health, and disease. So that I am happy to say that a secure foundation is now laid, and so long as Scientific men continue to practice the V. T. Art. It must necessarily be in a progressive state of improvement.

Farriery in an enlarged sense (now usually called the Veterinary Art), is the art of curing the diseases of the horse, and other domestic animals, and as these animals are essential to our comfort, so this must be a very important subject, and ought to interest every part of mankind.

This Art, may be said to be learned in two ways, - which with a little latitude of expression, may be call'd the one, the Scientific or regular mode, and the other the domestic, ~~wood~~ or imitative mode.

The Scientific mode of learning Farriery, is that which all persons intend to practice exclusively on the animals of others, as farriers, or Veterinary Surgeons should adopt, and without which their exertion can never be crowned with much success, or Eminence reward their labours.

This mode

9 This mode of curing the diseases of domestic animals can only be gained by an intimate acquaintance with, Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, — Pharmacy, — and the materia medica. When the Veterinary art is learned in this manner, the practice of it requires no set rules, no ready formed prescriptions or receipts; — but the mind of the practitioner is enabled to meet any case, that may occur, & to act on, from well grounded principles.

This therefore is by far, the most important and useful mode, & in fact is the only one, by which, either farriers who practice on the animals of others, or amateurs who practice extensively, can, and examine attentively, their own stock. The importance of this scientific investigation of the subject, has lately become so evident, that a regular Seminary called the Veterinary College has been established for the purpose of teaching it.

The object of it is to offer to every one concerned in domestic animals the means of preserving their health, and removing their diseases. Here the philosopher turning his attention to that noble animal the Horse, may contemplate his natural habits, his anatomical structure, and mechanical arrangement, and also look and admire the wisdom display'd in the economy of his organs.

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The naturalist it is presumed may here also be led to a farther acquaintance with Natures grand work, by having the means of obtaining the description of the formation of domestic Animals, and the several variations in their functions, habits, & manners. Amateurs & lovers of Horses will here also find in their visits to this noble Institution this valuable animal considered not only in one point of view, but as intended for the various purpose for which he is designed, and his form best adapted for each of these pointed out, with his general beauties and defects described, so as to enable the inexperienced judge of those points ~~to~~ <sup>rescuing</sup> themselves at once from the imposition of Jockeys, Dealers and Groomers.

The Agriculturist, the Farmer, and the Grazier may here likewise find the Ox & Sheep Considered, and 'tis presumed from the Scale on which those animals <sup>are</sup> view'd persons somewhat acquainted may draw many important hints, relative to their treatment under disease, and the mode best adapted to preserve them in Health, and to make them more useful, & lucrative.

The Sportsman, also will here have his attention engaged by a subject not before treated on. — The diseases of that faithful animal the dog, and which tho' described in a concise manner, yet as connected with the whole will be found to prove satisfactory.

Page 13

Professors of human Medicine are

are here also offered a farther extension of their physiological knowledge, by the opportunity of becoming more <sup>intimately</sup> acquainted with their structure, — functions, and economy of domestic animals, and by applications here made of the general principles of the healing art, to the cure of their various diseases. They not only become enabled to give their advice, but in cases of emergency to act for a friend when called on, — when no other resource is near . . . . Candidates for Veterinary knowledge may here also learn, that art fundamentally and from its proper Basis, — by which being taught to ~~reason~~ — to ~~think~~, — and to draw ~~conclusions~~ from well grounded principles, they can with banish the prescriptions, & receipts of their ancestors, and have within themselves the means of suggesting whatever any case may require, & from whence it may be hoped that this noble art, so little known in this Country, — will gradually rise to that eminence and respectability which its ~~utility~~ demands.

Oh! that I were a Stephen Gerrard, to be enabled to lay the foundation stone of a Veterinary Institution. Why <sup>I has</sup> God given to such mercenary men such unbounded riches? What a handsome College could be erected on Dunlap's Square!

The domestic Treatment of the diseases of Animals which in Europe is called the domestic, or Imitative, mode of learning farriery is not acquired <sup>altogether</sup> ~~on~~ these grounds, for to study the art fundamentally, — without some previous knowledge — or acquaintance with

with that noble animal, requires Considerable time, with application and attention. .... And even tho' obtained ~~is~~ by the domestic, or Imitative mode, & allowing persons somewhat enabled to distinguish one disease from another, even then in most cases the remedies are not within their reach, - for frequently no Chemist, - druggist, or Apothecary is near to compound the prescribed remedies; or even when present, those medicines on account of their expense, are often adulterated, or made deficient, or the drug frequently substituted for another; - and as to entrusting a regular receipt to farriers of the common cast, they in the first place, seldom have any assortment of drugs, or compounds, & even tho' they have, it is less seldom they have candour enough to make up any receipts but their own. Without ~~is~~ a knowledge of chemistry - drugs may be mixed so as to produce a third substance wholly different, from their separate qualities and which in fact often proves Poisonous. For instance Coming down market St. one day last summer, a very fine young stallion drop'd in a waggon, - a mob soon gathered, - & seeing it was a horse of course ran, - I immediately discovered the animal had the botts, - one said it was the gripes, another said tis Stagger, - some one thief, & some another; the very violent agony the poor animal was in, soon gave me to understand twas a sore case, and from the symptoms I supposed the Bott to have taken its seat beyond the reach of medicine, - a great fisherman however - with a mouth on oath swore he could <sup>cure</sup> him if the owner wld give him 5<sup>l</sup>. - & a glass of Gin - which was agreed to, - away they went to a druggist, what all the ingredient were I dont exactly know - I however discovered a large paper I suppose containg about An OZ of <sup>red</sup> precipitate - which was mixt up with the rest & in spite of all remonstrance - down it went, - yet on a second consideration I was not sorry - because the poor animal - was soon relieved from pain

A Concise  
Description of the  
different diseases of Dogs.

By a Veterinary Surgeon

I believe I am the first person in this Country, and perhaps in any other, who has paid any very direct and decided attention to the diseases of Dogs, on Scientific principles; and as this is now very generally known - Some improvements are of course expected from me, and some publication on the subject naturally look'd for. But it must be remembered, that as I am almost, if not wholly, original in my attention to this subject, so I labour to under many manifest disadvantages, - for I can derive no assistance from the labours of others, but have to trace out every part of the medical treatment step by step. Many experiments must be made, many subjects under disease attended at and every variety of remedy tried, before any detailed publication on this subject can properly appear; but such a work I hope some time hence to offer in which I shall describe the structure and function & economy of this useful animal, and their natural and artificial treatment, with the best mode of cure to be adopted for their various complaints. - But at present I must content myself with laying before the public the out-

Outlines only of the Improv<sup>ts</sup> I have made, and a Sketch of the Treatment I pursue in the more prevalent diseases Among them.

And althi unaided as I am by any previous instruction nothing perfect can be effected. Yet it will be found that much has been done, towards Ameliorating the sufferings of these faithful domestic's. There being few of their diseases I am enabled to offer some Curative Instruction relative to, & as few that I can not point out efficacious remedies for. . . . At some future period when my experiments, and attention have made still further Improv<sup>ts</sup> - as I have before hinted, I shall give a more detail'd publication on this Subject, In which I shall develope the whole treatment I pursue in every disease and describe at large every remedy I use.

But before I proceed further I must beg leave to say a few words relative to myself, in some measure as an Apology to my friends, & the Public for my present Pursuits

Having been Educated as a Medical man and by the Liberality of my friends, & Relations been enabled to embrace all the advantages that an attendance on numerous Lectures and a Considerable residence at one of the first Hospitals in London, could afford, and having afterwards practised with some success as a Surgeon, both privately & in the Army, it greatly offended my Relations, as well as surprised my friends, and Acquaintance that I should Stop as they considered it, to Study, & Practise on the diseases of Animals - but above all my attention to the diseases of dogs, as given offence to some, & occasional surprise to others.

Surgeon

15. A Surgeon has ever universally been esteemed a respectable character & a Veterinarian is now above the Vulgar, but a dog doctor is a Complete Stumbling block. Has! how very long a time it requires to completely enlarge the human Mind. However as I sincerely wish to conceal all, I will beg my relations & friends still to consider me as a Surgeon, for I practice in my profession when call'd on, and I must in this place do myself the Justice to state that on the diseases arising from worms in the human body, & on Rheumatism my practice is very extensive, . . . having made on those diseases two of the greatest discoveries, I conceive that medicine has lately witnessed. And those who think I have relinquished the higher title of Veterinarian I beg to inform that my practice is at this moment, extensive among horses, & that I am always willing to give advice, and assistance in every case of Veterinary practice. I may be consulted on, . . . But at the same time I must beg leave to remark, that so extremely fond am I of dogs & so unconquerably attached to them, that it must be a more opprobrious term than that of Dog doctor that wld. compell me to relinquish my attention to them. In which resolution I have the satisfaction of stating that I am supported by some of the most eminent professional men, & by the countenance of some of the most distinguish'd characters for Rank & fortune.

An enlarged way

16

An enlarged way of reasoning is a long time in becoming general, even among a civilized, & enlightened People. And until the Establish't of the Veterinary College, and the practice of the Veterinary art by men of Education, & Respectability, Farriery was deemed a low, & servile pursuit, but at present by a retrograde step towards enlarged reasoning, it has happily become ranked among the Liberal Arts: - for tho' its practice is of sufficient Importance to entitle its practitioners, it was not until the situation, manners, & character of some of those practitioners, had conferred a portion of dignity on the subject itself, that it was even creditable to seem to understand it.

Precisely as Farriery, and Veterinary Medicine then was situated, a curative practice on the diseases of dogs now stands. And a person practising on those animals, has hitherto been considered as following a very low, & mean pursuit; and the very term of DOG DOCTOR, conveys an Idea, remote from Gentility; but it is not the unworthiness of the pursuit but the kind of Persons who have hitherto practised, & followed it, that has made it so. I believe no one will dispute the value of Dogs, Humanity then dictates the necessity of alleviating, & relieving their distresses, & which their faithful attachment to mankind claims every exertion in their favor. And tho' in real Utility they are

they are subordinate to the Horse, they are in many points, more essential to our immediate Comforts, which outails on us our Gratitude Love, & affections.

If then they are so valuable, & if it is our duty to attend, as well to their sick, as their healthy moments (which it undoubtedly is, for it is the life of art we have subjected them to that has entails disease upon them), surely those who improve this branch of the healing Art, deserve attention, & not reprobation. But in the first instance, it must, in this as in farriery, be the respectability of the practitioner that must rescue the pursuit from Ignominy; & afterwards as the Ideas of mankind become more liberal, & extended, and the publick Eye opens on the necessity and the utility of the subject, the art, will not only then bear itself up, but even add respectability to its Practitioners.

In this, as in every other Country, the practice of Medicine, in all its branches, has been esteemed a liberal, & noble pursuit; and it has always been deemed necessary, that its professors should possess refined manners, and extensive Education. The study of medicine embraces a great variety of subjects, and is necessarily divided into a great number of parts; and as greater individual improvements can

18

Can be made by devoting the attention to one of those parts, than <sup>to</sup> the whole, so it has given rise to the various medical occupations of Physicians, Surgeon, Apothecary, midwife and Veterinarian. Animals are healed by the same means as ourselves; - hence their treatment is only a branch of the healing art: and tho for the above reasons this branch is usually pursued alone, - yet it <sup>is</sup> equally a part of a great, and noble whole, which has its attainment must be accomplish'd <sup>by</sup> the same means, so it should be <sup>pursued</sup> ~~accomplish'd~~ by similar persons, namely those of Education, & Refinement.

If therefore dogs, as being " faithful, deserve our gratitude; if as being generous, & brave they merit our protection, and if as being useful, they call for our utmost care; it is evident ~~that~~, that whatever develops the means of Preserving them in Health, and Curing their diseases, whatever tends to improve their condition, & make them more subservient to our use, must be useful, & even a noble pursuit, having (as I before observed to you) for its object that which only truly enables every one, - Universal Philanthropy, and General Utility.

diseases of dogs

dogs

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Dogs, are much more nearly allied to ourselves in constitution, than either Horses, or Oxen, or Sheep; hence their diseases are more like our own; and living as they do with us, a life of art, their diseases become not only very numerous, but very mix'd & irregular. This places their medical treatment within the reach of the common farrier, and even the Veterinarian, who follows analogy only, without a particular attention to the structure, economy, manners, & habits of the dog, will find himself totally at a loss in the same; and tho' the familiarity of their constitutions, from their eating like us, mix'd food, and being <sup>imm</sup> domes<sup>t</sup> ticated with us, gives their diseases a resemblance to our own, yet their great difference in the mode of expressing their diseases, and the peculiar effect that our medicines have on them, render the human Surgeon, without a decided attention to the subject, perfectly incapable of acting from analogy: Independent of which, dogs have several specific diseases equally unknown to Horses, or ourselves.

Without a very strict, and very extended attention to the Subject, no one w<sup>d</sup> be aware how very numerous are the diseases of those Animals. Rheumatism, both Chronic and Acute, is very common Among them. I have

I have seen an affection producing chalk stones in the joints of the Toes, not unlike human Gout. . . Pleurisy destroys many of them, and Inflammation of the stomach, bowels & kidneys are not frequent.

They are subject likewise to Consumptions, and are not free from the whole train of nervous affections, as apoplexy, lethargy, spasm, palsy, epilepsy, &c. Distemper, worms, & mange are too well known to need Comment.

For instance - does not Dr Rush recollect some time ago reading an extract from a London paper - of a young lady - who had tried the advice of all the most eminent of the faculty - but finding no relief she at length retired down in the Country to one of her fathers estates with the intention of quietly waiting her own dissolution - on her arrival at the Country seat where then resided an old house keeper & an old favourite Spaniel dog. - She chose a room which looked into the kitchen garden & being in the habit of rising early - before the old woman & while setting at her window when the Back door was opened, she observed this poor Spaniel crawling weak & emaciated <sup>through</sup> to a hole he had made in the garden fence - finally the poor animal by repeated efforts reached a large Camomile Bed the jaws being opened by the person between whose knees he is,

To distinguish the diseases of treatment, are not the only difficult how to administer the remedy; when often a very serious difficulty. Now refractory; but in the greater number be easily given to them, but to a large Persons are often requisite. In a person can manage it readily in Place the dog upright on his hind Seated person, and his back towards napkin round his neck & shoulders is fore legs, between the knees of a seated knees of the person holding the dog; cannot act against the medicine. A

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Comment.

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ficulties to be overcome, but how to administer the remedy, when  
the others are evident, is often a very serious difficulty. Now  
and then dogs prove very refractory; but in the greater number  
of cases, medicines may be easily given to them, but to a large  
dog, not less than three Persons are often requisite. In  
general cases however, two persons can manage it readily in  
the following manner: Place the dog upright on his hind  
legs between the knees of a seated person, and his back towards  
the person; then apply a napkin round his neck & shoulders  
behind bringing it over his forelegs, between the knees of a seated  
person and securing <sup>them</sup> by the knees of the person holding the dog;  
by this means his forelegs cannot act against the medicine.  
The jaws being opened by the person between whose knees he is,

21  
A second attendant now holds the tongue down with one hand, and with the other places the medicine on the root of the tongue, <sup>so</sup> when his mouth being closed, and kept so by the hand, it is of the necessity Swallow'd nutriment may be given in a similar manner.

Dogs in sickness must be attended to with the same ~~care~~ <sup>care</sup> that a Child requires: whatever is worth doing at all, ~~is worth doing well~~, and if dogs deserve any attention, they ~~deserve~~ <sup>deserve</sup> good attention, and Humanity demands that our ~~and~~ <sup>utmost</sup> exertions should be bestowed to relieve them; and if in ~~a State of Health~~, they are allowed to come near the fire, to sleep a ~~warm~~ <sup>warm</sup>, to be ~~Care~~ <sup>Care</sup> P'd, and to eat good food; in sickness they ~~de-~~ <sup>de-</sup> ~~qure~~ <sup>qure</sup> still more, and when merely to avoid trouble, they are in this ~~case~~ <sup>case</sup> continued in a cold room, or outhouse, attended by a ~~neglect~~ <sup>neglect</sup> ~~full~~ <sup>full</sup> ~~Servant~~ <sup>Servant</sup>, without solace, and with cold food, & water alone, all neither can we expect their recovery, or answer to our own minds to their deaths.

Dogs, are very Irritable; and tho' it may seem <sup>for</sup> an Affectation of tenderness, it is yet a very necessary Caution - or that when they are ill, their minds should be sooth'd by every means <sup>in</sup> in our power, or their Complaint will in many Instances be <sup>in</sup> aggravated. I have seen a sick dog fall into Convulsions, at as the momentary sight of a dead one, and I have many times

times witnessed an angry word spoken to a ~~any~~ <sup>healthy</sup> ~~angry~~ one, have the same  
one, effect on a sick one, who was near. Joy, and Surprise, with ~~such~~ <sup>pro-</sup>  
~~duce~~ of the same. A dog under my care, who was rapidly recovering from  
a lingering illness, was visited by a servant of whom the animal  
was particularly fond: on seeing this <sup>St</sup> he at once fell into con-  
vulsions, and never afterwards recovered. This I have seen frequent-  
ly happen. So great is the Gratitude & attachment of those animals  
and so feelingly alive are they to kindness that even in death they  
<sup>not</sup> are unmindful of their benefactors. A large Setter, who  
had been tenderly nursed in distemper for three weeks, had lain  
on a bed for three days in a dying situation, without the abi-  
lity to rise; ... A lady who had been very attentive to him, - on  
entering the room after a short absence, observed him fix his eyes  
attentively on her, and make an effort to crawl across the bed  
towards her: this he accomplished, evidently for the sole pur-  
pose of licking her hands; which having done he expired with  
out a groan. I am as convinced that this animal was  
sensible of his approaching dissolution, and that this was the  
last forcible effort to express his gratitude for the care taking of him  
as I am of my own existence

Warmth

Warmth is always congenial to the feelings of dogs: but in sick an-  
ness it is even more necessary than fresh air: their diseases are  
very apt to end in convulsions. If they are not kept warm.

Liberal feeding is essentially necessary in most diseases in  
to which dogs are liable: living like ourselves a life of Art,  
their complaints are most of them, those of weakness, that is  
under disease, they seldom can bear to be much lowered; there  
are cases, however, as active inflammation, where a cooling plan of  
can be proper. When dogs are very weak, their stomachs wa-  
cannot digest meat, even if they <sup>are</sup> willing to eat it, but in those me-  
cases they receive more nutriment from jelly &c. but most  
of all from ~~Broth~~ <sup>gruel</sup>; for broth often purges, but gruel never.

They must be entitld likewise to eat by the same means  
or rather by those little arts we use to preswade children to take  
nourishment; for they are under those circumstances, to the  
full, as fickle, and as fanciful. A steak very nicely dressed  
will entice them frequently, and hawk in many cases when no Gr  
other meat will. Broild, or roasted meat, is always taken no  
in preference to boild, and is more nutritive. Game bones the  
will often be taken even by sporting dogs, when every thing <sup>ten</sup>  
besides is refused. But in all cases of sickness, when  
a dog obstinately refuses to eat, he must be forced; and

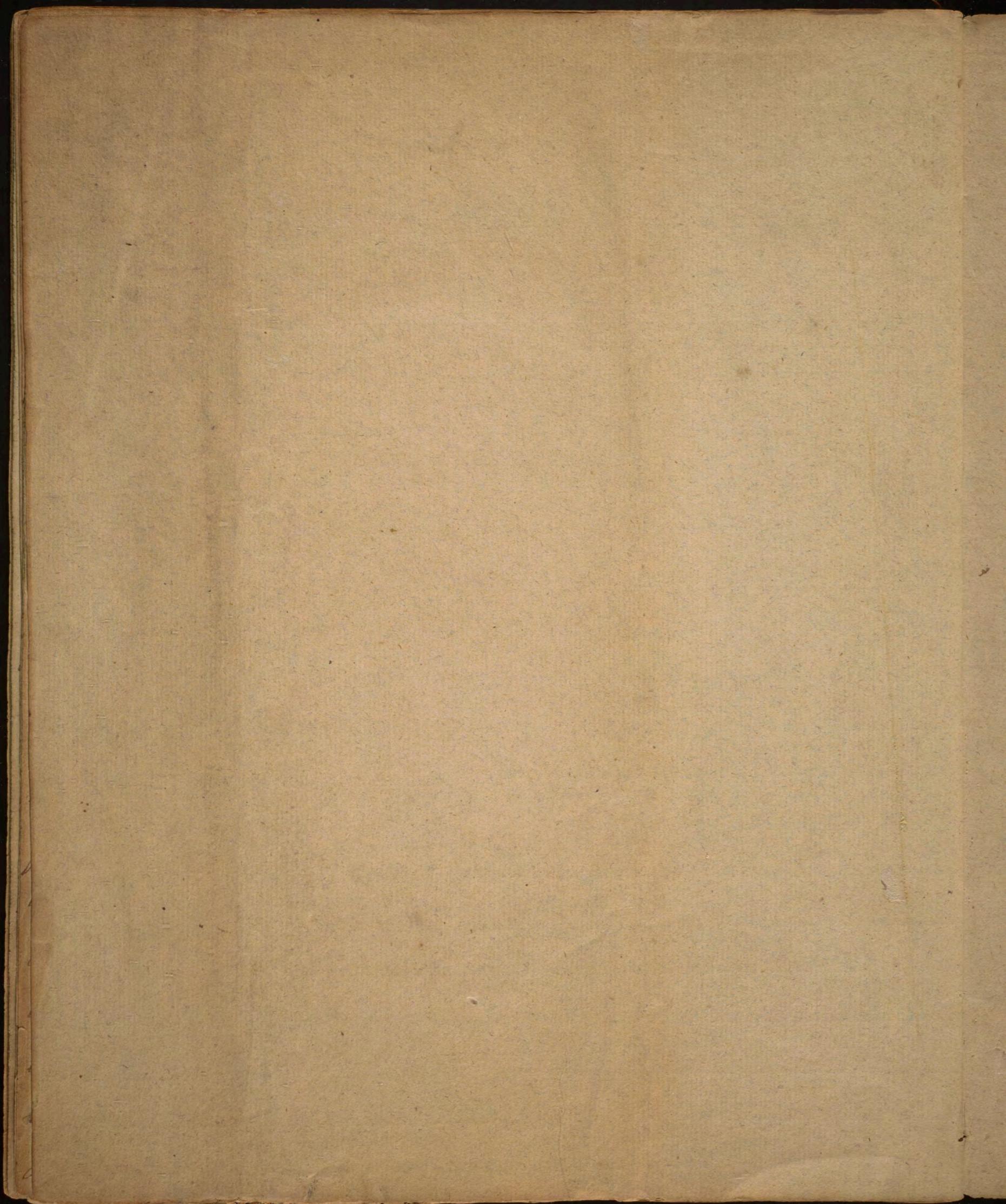
24  
sick and the best food for this purpose, is thick oatmeal gruel, pour'd  
down by means of a batter boat. In cases requiring cordials, ale  
may be mix'd with the gruel, or even wine in some Instances, as  
in putrid diseases.

Cleanliness is not only essential to the  
health, but the comfort of dogs, & in sickness is refreshing to them.

Not only are dogs unproperly treated in sickness, but the means  
of preserving them in Health, are not sufficiently attended to. The  
want of Exercise is a great cause of disease among dogs: by this  
means they become mangy, get obstinate coughs, Canker in the  
Ears, and Cancerous Swellings, or they become absolutely choked  
with fat. The not permitting the females to breed is in them  
a fruitful source of disease: - Cancer along the line of the teats  
originate from this; obesity, foul coats - cancers in the ears, like-  
wise are brought on by this neglect.

Vomiting is an natural act  
in dogs. & they purposely excite it in themselves by eating Dog-  
grass where they are confined as in Cities, from the want of this  
natural cleanser, they fall into disease. An artificial vomit,  
therefore is very proper to be given now & then, & will greatly  
tend to prevent disease.

Costiveness is a great cause of  
disease in dogs: all animals living on flesh require very active



Wednesday ev<sup>g</sup>

Dear Sir Accompany<sup>g</sup> you will receive  
what I alluded to in my note to your son  
last ev<sup>g</sup>. If it should contain any re-  
marks, which you may not have seen  
on Veterinary science, I will do me the  
honor to accept them as a mark of  
my Gratitude, & esteem for your many  
values, & the very disinterested manner  
you shew a disposition to indulge the  
wish which has been the longest near my  
heart. It will make me happy.

Iha

I should also feel proud if you would  
occasionally permit me to pen my  
thoughts & observations on the Veterinary  
art, in either of my own or my friends  
with whom I conffond. - In fine  
I can deffend only to look on me as  
A Veterinary School Boy - anxious  
to improve every <sup>leisure</sup> hour in Veterinary  
Science. I am Dr M

To most respectfull Dr

Dr B. Rush

P. B. W. C.

Sub  
S C B  
I have obtained a number of subjects  
now in tick shall defer doing any more  
until Mr. James returns.

I should a  
occasion a  
thoughts  
and mix with  
with who  
could seem  
to take  
to improve  
time.

G. B. Russ

D<sup>r</sup> Benjamin W.

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Ruth Papus